# ardian.

NING.

[ No. 25.

rust, has begun. But yet how slow is its
hat a niggardly hand is every rupee doled
be employed on public works for the bene-
munity. We hear, indeed, of the "Great
ial" in the North-West, and we have here, in
of every eight or ten years, another new ghaut
ed passable for carts: yet, though we see these im-
ments prized by the natives—though by the only two
s that communicate with roads to the interior
ast quantity of cotton finds its way to the coast
never did before, repaying in customs and
far more than the original construction of the
ds—we are still doomed to see improvements go on
the same slow rate. Our Government throws the blame
that of Bengal, the Bengalees on the Court of Direc-
, and the Directors on their finances, and so we must
nt to crawl on at our present snail-pace. If the
Lord Auckland had in the treasure-chest had been
nded in benefitting the country, instead of lying idly in
aults of Fort William, we should not have been tempt-
ngage in that mad-cap expedition to Cabul; we
ve laughed at the bugbear of a Russian invasion—
lges, and roads, and canals, and tanks, and bunds,
up in every direction, among an industrious,
and contented population.

me usually allotted to a generation of men has
ver our heads since the territories of the Peshwa
en possession of by the British Government. It
policy of the new rulers to change as little as pos-
revenue system of their predecessors. That sys-
ounded on the Revenue Survey of Toder Mull,
gent of the Delhi Imperial Government, com-
to carry out the scheme of the great Ackbar.
le of the survey was, that an estimate should
the produce of every village, and a tax, equal
of the produce, exacted from the cultivators of
e patell, or head-man of the township, was
ible to the Government collector for the
s village, and he, like the other members of
poration, had a certain percentage for his
ponsibility. The assessment in itself was
onable nor burdensome. Those who will
y-seventh chapter of the Book of Genesis,
s exactly the same that Joseph imposed
n land-holders, when their lands were sold to
uring the famine.—And this, by the way, is
roof that the Government in India is not the land-
No one can doubt that the Mahomedan rulers of In-
d this very case in their eye, in determining the
t of assessment, and laying down a revenue system
ia.—Joseph then gave back to the holders of land
r property, on the condition of their giving one-fifth
aroah. The law was, that four-fifths should be
and one-fifth the king's; from which it is plain
the cultivators had as much right to the four-fifths
sovereign to the one-fifth. In conversing with an
ent tenant farmer in the lowlands of Scotland on
bject, he told us that it was necessary that persons
mself, who held lands on lease, should raise four
as much from the soil, in order to meet all expenses
pport themselves and families comfortably, as they
the landlord. Now the assessment of Ackbar was
avorable still to the cultivators; it was in fa
tithe the Jews were bound to give to
us and civil establishments of
evil of the native system
there was a

ing to the discretion of the Governme
collector did not wait till the harvest w
every fifth sheaf, as he should have done
theory, but he went round and looked
yet only in progress and, with his offic
the produce would be, and then fixed
assessment. Under the Native Governm
paid in money, and part in grain. The E
insisted that all should be paid in mone
the taking of grain a very inconve
business,—thus forcing the poor cultivat
slaves of money-lenders to pay them the
the old plan of an annual fixing of the r
*Jama-bundee*, was gone through the sa
The amount paid in former years was usu
and unless the villagers could persuade the
owing to the want of rain or some other cause, t
below the average, they were obliged to pay the
If they did persuade him that there was a deficie
was a remission of a certain amount of money gra
Yet it was often said that a small portion of this reac
the ryots. All this uncertainty gave opportunity to
inferior officers of Government to exact more than wh
was strictly due, and to extend a vast amount of usele
labour on the collector; all which evils, it was seen, cou
only be obviated by having the amount exactly fixed
money, which each cultivator should pay annually, and
without deduction, for the land he cultivated. That this
might be effected, it was seen also that a new General Sur
vey must be made.

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REPORT OF THE ELPHINSTONE INSTITUTION.—T
"Annual Report of the Elphinstone Institution for 185
is a voluminous document extending to 307 pages.
believe this is the first time that a separate report
proceedings of that seminary has been published
general Report issued by the Board of Education cont
an account of the studies conducted in the Elphin
Institution, as well as those of the other seminari
are under the Board's supervision. We are not inf
whether we are henceforth to expect a similar doc
annually; did not expense forbid, it might be well f
Board to publish far fuller statements of all the
schools under their control than can be embodied
Annual Report. A full and detailed account of the
conducted in the Poona College would be especial
esting: the notices of this important seminary giv
Board's Annual Reports are excessively meagre
satisfactory. We greatly desiderate ampler in
in those points in which the Poona College is
Western India,—we mean the very large amoun
tion paid in it to the Sanskrit and Vernacular.

We took up the Report of the Elphinstone
with the confidence that so full and formal
would afford us satisfactory information on a
high importance,—*viz.*, what is theoretically th
or full course of study in the chief English sem
nected with Government in Western India. O
are doubtless aware that the term UNIVERSITY was
ally applied to those seminaries that professed to take
*universal* range of the liberal arts and sciences, to discus
fact *de omni scibili*. But the field of investigated truth
been so vastly widened since the name "university"
first employed, that even the most comprehensive of
European colleges are compelled to make a selection
subjects. What shall the selection be is a question
first-rate importance; and surely, in arranging the cou
of Indian education, aided as we are by the lights
he past, and yet untrammelled by its decrees, we ou
make that selection the best possible.

ve, in the document before us, reports on clas
dical Economy, Logic, Mathematics, History, Er
ures, Chemistry, and Botany, and all
ets we have lists of questions proposed to the pup
swers returned. The subjects enumera
been fully and satisfactorily gone into
the History of
Brihaspati, Bethune,
probably o

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...RNING.

...T 1851. [No. 25.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION—BOMBAY AND ENGLAND.

THE Steam-ship ACHILLES (420 H. P.) is appointed to leave Bombay for Aden on the 1st September next.

Passengers for England will be transferred at Aden to the Steamer leaving Calcutta for Suez on 20th August.

Passage-money from Bombay to Southampton, including expenses of Transit through Egypt,—Rs. 1,070.

Cargo and Parcels shipped per ACHILLES will arrive in England in the first week of October.

## PARCEL DEPARTMENT, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Parcels for transmission to England direct will be conveyed at reduced rates by the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship ACHILLES, leaving Bombay on 1st September.

Last receiving day at this office, Friday, the 29th August.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 2d August, 1851.

---

FOR SALE, in 3 dozen cases—PORT WINE from W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto,—bottled there. Apply to the ...down-Keeper at the Office of

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1851.

---

## TO PARENTS SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO ENGLAND.

MRS. DAVIES, who resided several years in Ceylon, receives a limited number of young gentlemen under 12 years of age, to educate in English, French, Latin, and Drawing.

Terms,—50 Guineas per annum, including the holidays and all usual extras.

Mrs. D. makes it her study to ensure a happy home for children who are committed to her care, while her experience in tuition enables her to lay a good foundation for solid religious and intellectual culture. As Mrs. D. devotes her whole time to her pupils, assisted only by her sister, she believes that she can offer unusual advantages to parents who find it necessary to send their children to England.

Fuller particulars may be obtained by application to H. Miller, Esq. M. D., Bombay; Captain Jacob, Royal Observatory, Madras; Revd. C. B. Lewis, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Sir A. Oliphant, Chief Justice, Ceylon; by all of whom Mrs. Davies is personally known, and who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them.

Camberwell, March 1851.

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## IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS: ANGLO-FRENCH COMPANY; CELERITY—ECONOMY.

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MARSEILLES—M. Chalanquí, Hotel Beauveau.
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# MESSRS DILLON
# ADVETISEME

## WINES, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sherry, fine Pale Brown Golden | qts. | at | | |
| ,, superior do. do. do. | ,, | at | | |
| ,, very best do. do. do. | ,, | at | | |
| ,, do. do. | pts. | at | | |
| ,, Carbonnell's | qts. | at | | |
| ,, do. (India bottled) | ,, | at | ,, | 22 |
| ,, H. B. Smith's Pale | ,, | at | ,, | 22 |
| ,, do. Golden | ,, | at | ,, | 24 |
| Port, fine Old Crusted | qts. | at | ,, | 18 to 20 |
| ,, superior quality | ,, | at | ,, | 22 to 24 |
| ,, finest (much approved) | ,, | at | ,, | 26 |
| ,, do. | pts. | at | ,, | 10, 12, 14 |
| ,, Carbonnell's | qts. | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| ,, H. B. Smith's | ,, | at | ,, | 22 do. |
| ,, Cutler's | ,, | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| ,, do. superior | ,, | at | ,, | 26 do. |
| Madeira, very fine | qts. | at | ,, | 20 to 21 do. |
| ,, superior | ,, | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| ,, London particular, best quality | ,, | at | ,, | 26 do. |
| ,, do. Murdock, Shortridge, and Seacock | ,, | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| ,, in wood, direct from Newton, Gordon, Cossart, & Co. | ½ cask<br>hhd.<br>pipe. | ,, | | 180<br>360<br>720 |
| Claret, of denominations | qts. | at | ,, | 18 to 20 do. |
| ,, Larose (very superior) | ,, | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| ,, do. | pts. | at | ,, | 12 do. |
| St. Estephe | qts. | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| St. Julien | ,, | at | ,, | 22 do. |
| First Class Claret (very superior) | ,, | at | ,, | 30 do. |
| Cote Role | ,, | at | ,, | 30 do. |
| Chateau Latour | ,, | at | ,, | 30 do. |
| Medoc | ,, | at | ,, | 15 do. |
| Fine Sauterne | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| Champaigne, a very fine 2nd class Wine | qts. | at | ,, | 30 do. |
| do. | pts. | at | ,, | 16 do. |
| ,, superior first class | qts. | at | ,, | 42 do. |
| ,, do. do. | pts. | at | ,, | 21 do. |
| ,, best quality, fine sparkling | qts. | at | ,, | 45 do. |
| ,, Cutler, Dunkin, Giesler | ,, | at | ,, | 40 do. |
| Burgundy, a m all batch of very superior sparkling | qts. | at Rs. 38 | | per dozen |
| Moselle | ,, | at | ,, | 45 do. |
| Hock | pts. | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| Cyder | qts. | at | ,, | 12 do. |

## SPIRITS, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, Pale Brown | qts. | at | ,, | 15 do. |
| ,, superior do. | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| ,, very fine do. | ,, | at | ,, | 20 to 22 do. |
| ,, finest quality | ,, | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| ,, Dunkin's | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| ,, Cutler's | ,, | at | ,, | 24 do. |
| Gin, Schiedam | ,, | at | ,, | 15 do. |
| ,, superior | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| ,, in cases of 15 bottles per case | | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| Whiskey, very fine | qts. | at | ,, | 15 do. |
| ,, choice Glenlivet, very fine | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| Rum, fine old Jamaica | ,, | at | ,, | 16 do. |
| ,, very best do. | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |

## LIQUORS, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquors, of various kinds | qts. | at | ,, | 24 to 36 do. |
| ,, do. | pts. | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| Cherry Brandy, Copenhagen | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| ,, do. | ,, | at | ,, | 15 do. |
| ,, Altona | ,, | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| Old Tom, fine | qts. | at | ,, | 18 do. |
| ,, very best | ,, | at | ,, | 30 do. |
| Malmsley Cordial | pts. | at | ,, | 15 do. |

## MALT ALE, &c.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bass's Burton Ale | qts. | at | ,, | 5-8 do. |
| ,, do. do. | pts. | at | ,, | 3-8 do. |
| Allsopp's India Pale Ale | qts. | at | ,, | 5-8 do. |
| ,, do. do. | pts. | at | ,, | 3-8 do. |
| London Stout | qts. | at | ,, | 6 do. |
| ,, do. | pts. | at | ,, | 4 do. |

## OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrowroot, per maund | Rs. 5 |
| Barley, in cannisters, 7 lbs | ,, 3-8 |
| Beef, salted, in keg | ,, 18 |
| Cheroots No. 1, per 1,000 | |
| Do. ,, 2, ,, 1,000 | ,, 40 |
| Do. ,, 3, ,, 1,000 | ,, 30 |
| Coffee, per frazil of 18 lbs. | ,, 8 |
| Chocolate, per lb. | ,, 2 |
| Cocoa, per lb. | ,, 2 |
| Candles, Europe, per lb. | ,, 1 |
| Do. Cochin, per maund | ,, 25 |
| Capers, per dozen bottles | ,, 12 |
| China Preserves, assorted, in jars | ,, 3 |
| Cheese, of sorts, per lb. | ,, 1 |
| Currants, ,, | ,, 1 |
| Fruit, Tart, per dozen | ,, 12 |
| ,, Brandy, per do. | ,, 18 |
| ,, Syrup, per do. | ,, 18 |
| Figs, in drums | ,, 6 |
| Hams, of sorts, per lb. | ,, 1 |
| Isinglass, per lb. | ,, 10 |
| Jams and Jellies, assorted, in 3 lb. jars, per dozen | ,, 45 |
| Do. do. do. in 2 lb. do. | ,, |

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

But we find it impossible to compress our re- within the limits of a single article, more espe- as there are points in the teaching of the History to which we are compelled to take serious exception, and, in justice to all parties, we would wish not to censure without fully stating our reasons.

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THE PRESS.—The art of printing and publishing, so well understood in our day, is justly regarded as the chief of all the inventions that have marked the progress of human genius. It is the most momentous work in man's history. As the human mind gains on the ignorance of the past, the press daguerreotype its highest and best forms the future, and enables us to begin our inquiries at the point which the diligent research of our fathers had arrived at. But the utility of the press is not only seen in its power of perpetuating knowledge, but also in giving to human ideas and knowledge an almost unlimited diffusion; and in this diffusion it is as rapid and intelligent as thought. Commensurate with this incalculable power, is the responsibility of those who wield it. The great and only legitimate object of the press is the establishment and diffusion of good principles and practice within the sphere of its influence: no subordinate ends are to usurp the place of this grand final cause: vast, then, is the responsibility of the conductors of the periodical press. It is incumbent on them to sustain its obligations, and to realize its high purposes. Do the conductors of the periodical press in this community "walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called?" This must be felt to be a serious and important ques- by all of us. We have daily and bi-weekly newspape in Bombay. We are compelled to say that these jou- nals appear very deficient in a conscientious estimate of the power of the press, and in a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the community; and, moreover, that there does not sufficiently appear in any of them a presiding mind, an independent will. But these are merely negative qualities. Some of our journals possess positive evil qualities. Their influence too frequently is to pervert literary taste, to throw discredit on the labors of philanthropy, and to weaken the sense of religious obligation. They stimulate an already ppetite for news by spreading out the detail- l and cunning fraud, or of heart-sickening ss. Unwilling to trust to the silent operatio causes which frequently alienate different mem- ciety from each other, they ply all possible provocati with dreadful eagerness. Thus bad passions are fostered the appetite of the community for scandal and defamation becomes rabid, curiosity ungoverned, and habits of candour and of sobriety of speech rare. One of the most crying evils of our journals is their utter recklessness of each other's good name, and, indeed, the very bad names they pply to each other. The Quaker who, from conscientious ruples, dismissed a dog that had offended him with the gnificant address, "Friend, I will not kill thee, but I will give thee *a bad name*," and immediately shouted, "a mad dog!"—though he might have been a very poor Christian, was no mean philosopher. It is often said, indeed, that the ame must find an archtype in the nature of its subject, or cannot fasten; that there must be a correspondence be- een the word and the thing; that words derive all their gnificance from their relation to things. This is partly ue and partly false: if the subject be known, indepen- ntly of its name, it is true; no "tint of words" can lor with false hues the known attributes of a familiar bject: if the subject be not known but by its name, it not true. The name corresponds not to the thing, but to false ideal in the mind: it becomes one of Bacon's *idola fori*," the fruitful source of misapprehension d injustice. To give any one a bad name must him as much injury in the opinion of those who do not ow him as his worst enemy could wish to inflict.

Still, with all this evil, there is often much good in our rnals. They possess negative commendable qualities d positive excellences. It would have been more reeable to us to have dwelt upon these, and held them to the admiration of the community. But our object was, to point out a great deformity, and animadvert upon a great abuse, with a view to its removal and discontinuance.

We (next in order as a weekly), profess to be a *religious* journal. We maintain that we are conducted with candour and Christian liberality; but we confess that we are not conducted with distinguished ability. We do not stamp our character on the community. Circulating in every part of the presidency, and indeed penetrating into the remotest corners of the sister presidencies, we are a very good vehicle for the diffusion of intelligence, and the presentation of religious appeals. But we have rarely exhibited striking original powers. We do not seem to have placed before our minds a high enough ideal of excellence, or to have formed a philosophical enough arrangement of our duties Pleasant paragraphs, interesting news, instructive articles are to be found in our columns, but no great definite purpose is distinctly enough aimed at. We give what we consider to be our true character, that the public may see that we are quite aware of our failings, and may be encouraged in the expectation of our improvement.

We have also a monthly religious journal or magazine in Bombay. It is excellent in its moral tendency; but it dom contains articles of power—such as are written in nformity with nature, and which become incorporated h the elements of thought and the very frame of society. it contain such articles more frequently, and they re not in some degree neutralized by those of a greatly ferior character, we should withhold all censure. As it is, we do not wish to cast the blame where it does not be- ng. Want of ability or disposition in the conductor is rtainly not the cause of its deficiency in energy and fluence.

We have also a Quarterly Magazine or review in Bom- y. Its influence is not what it should be, for a very pable reason: it is consecrated to the discussion and emination of religious principles which have destroyed e peace and greatly impaired the efficiency of the hurch of England. A "*Quarterly*" ought to be the r of the press, to be endowed with a keen foresight nto futurity, and with rich experience from the records of he past. Its conductors, possessing full time for perse- ring research and profound discussion, ought to rnish a large portion of the materials of thought, and o stand at the great central places of influence. But to e and to do this rightly, it must be sound in its prin- ples, charitable in its spirit, and distinct in its utterances. Our contemporaries must exercise towards us that cha- ity which "is not easily provoked, endureth all things, nd rejoiceth in the truth." We shall return to the bject, and we shall not fail to notice any improvement hich may appear in them, nor shall we rest satisfied ntil we have greatly improved ourselves.

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DIFFICULTIES OF THE BIBLE.—The ninth objection rought forward by our correspondent is in the following ords:—

> How can the genealogy of Joseph (1st chap. of Matthew), be called 'the book of the generation of Christ,' seeing that they were no blood-relatives whatever?—and how do the genealogies of Joseph given by Matthew and Luke tally?—Matthew giving twenty-six generations between David and Joseph, and calling Joseph's father, Jacob; and Luke giving forty-one generations between David and Joseph, and calling Joseph's father, Heli."

It is quite reasonable that there should be two genealogies of Christ. It was important to show that he was actually descended from David and from Abraham. to this end the genealogy of Mary is given, and given (as we think) at the very outset of the Gospel, in Matt. i. But Christ was the adopted and the reputed son of Joseph, his son civilly and legally; and it was desirable that the contemporaries of Jesus should know that through Joseph also he was descended from David; that the genealogy-loving Jews might on every point be satisfied. Therefore, when Luke introduces the genealogical list of Joseph, he heads it with the explanatory words,—"Jesus Christ, being, as was supposed, the son of Joseph."

It has sometimes been said that it was contrary to Jewish custom to trace the descent of families through the female line: but this statement is not exactly correct. To introduce the names of females into their genealogical lists, this was opposed to the custom of the Jews; but when occasion demanded, they were ready to deduce descent through females. For instance, in I Chron. ii. 22, Jair appears among the posterity of Judah; but because the grandfather of Jair, named Hezron (v. 21), had married the daughter of Machir, of a noble house in the tribe of Manasseh (I Chron. vii. 14), therefore the same Jair is called (Numb. xxxii. 41), the son of Manasseh. And the pedigree would have been given by the Jews after the following manner:—Manasseh begat A; A begat B; B begat C; C begat Machir; Machir begat Hezron; Hezron begat Segub; and Segub begat Jair. Strictly speaking, Machir begat a daughter who became the husband of Hezron. But the Jewish custom excluded the name of the wife, and gives that of the *son-in-law*. And so, instead of saying that Jacob begat a daughter whom Joseph married, our genealogy says, Jacob begat Joseph. To use the word "begat" in this way was according to their *usus loquendi*. Nor did they deem it always necessary to indicate each step in the descent. From Phares to David nine only are mentioned, though in so long a period th must have been nearly twice the number. Matt (chap. i. 17), merely states the numbers found in tables. The evangelists did not construct these tab they were in the public records, accessible to all, a their object in transcribing them was to show what tes mony those records furnished to the fact that Jesus Chri was of the seed of David.

See also Ezra ii. 61, where we find a family entit the children of Barzillai, because one of their ancest took a wife of the daughters of Barzillai the Gileadi The custom to which we have alluded seems to ha obtained chiefly in cases where there was no male h but such as was procured through the marriage daughter.

——— The tenth difficulty of "Inquirer" is stated follows:—

"Mathew says, that shortly after the birth of Chris Joseph fled with him from Bethlehem to Egyp whence he came and dwelt in Nazareth. Luk states (chap. ii.), that Joseph went with Christ fro Bethlehem to Jerusalem, and from thence to Nazareth saying nothing whatever of the flight to Egyp Is not this a discrepancy?"

We think not. When the days of Mary's purificatio were ended, the infant Jesus being then about a mon old, the parents brought the child to Jerusalem to prese him in the temple. Bethlehem is about the distance fro Jerusalem that Mahim is from the Fort of Bombay. Luk and Luke alone, tells us what took place on that occasio Then, omitting things narrated by the other evangeli he brings the party to Nazareth, and hastens to rel another untold incident that occurred when Jesus w twelve years of age. Nothing in Luke's language neces itates the supposition that Joseph and his family return d immediately to Nazareth. They undoubtedly went ba k to Bethlehem, and remained there till the visit of the Ma i took place—when Jesus was about a year old, as it wou d seem—then proceeded to Egypt, and upon the death of Herod returned to Galilee.

——— The last objection presented for solution relates to the various accounts of the resurrection of Christ. We hope to answer this next week; and perhaps we may afterwards have something to say touching the DIFFICULTIES OF INFIDELITY.

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THE CAFFRE WAR AND THE MISSIONARIES.—Upon the breaking out of this deeply to be lamented war, the colonists, and especially the Government, were exceedingly diligent in tracing the serious defections of the Hottentots to the influence of the missionaries. The whole of the Kat River Settlement—a settlement formed, by the most self-devoted efforts of the missionaries, for the civilization and evangelization of the once degraded Hottentots—was declared by General Somerset as rebels. Sir Harry Smith was fond of calling the parties who had defected, "psalm-singing rebels." The Rev. Mr has been mobbed and insulted at Graham's Town infuriated colonists, on the ground that he was the logist of the Kat River Hottentots. A colonist, at a p meeting at that town, having declared himself ruined by the acts of the rebel Hottentots, advanced the sage proposition, that "political missionaries and missionary institutions had done great harm in the colony; and if they were to get rid of such *establishments they would do well.*"

One may be allowed to wonder at the readiness with which it was believed, that a people who, in the war of 1848, furnished several hundred warriors, in defence of the colonists against the Caffres, should all at once become determined rebels. Happily, time has unravelled the mystery, and shown that the accusations are in a gr degree unfounded. By a private letter published in t *Patriot*, bearing date April the 21st, and written by gentleman resident on the frontier of the colony, and thoroughly conversant with its affairs, we are assured, that the missionaries of that much maligned settlement "went again and again among the rebel Hottentots, and denounced rebels and rebellion till it was not safe to go any more, as the rebels saw they were being weakened by them. The rebels then threatened death to all who should attempt to leave them, and even threatened the missionaries if they came any more." The missionaries then did what they could: they not only warned the Hottentots against rebellion, "*but they informed the Government, and requested that a few troops might be sent to nip the rebellion while it was in the bud.*"

*The same missionaries were also instrumental in preserving the lives of thirty-four English refugees on the Kat River*, and received their acknowledgments accordingly. It further appears that, although some of the Kat River people have joined the Settlement, the majority of the number consists of *Hottentots who had been among the Boers, and did not belong to any missionary station.*

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## Religious Intelligence.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND was held in Edinburgh on the 22nd of last May. The attendance both of members and the public numerous: Canonmill's Hall, beyond com largest hall in Scotland, was densely throng —an impressive spectacle. The meeting of ourt of any branch of the Church is an occa- uch importance: the inferior courts take their e from the spirit of its counsels, and the prosperity of the congregations is influenced by the wisdom of its decisions. Various circumstances combined to invest the session of the General Assembly of the Free Church, in May last, with peculiar importance. In addition to seve ral grave questions affecting the educational and economical arrangements of the Church, and the great subject which had been agitating the public mind for some mon —the aggression of the Pope—the prominent question the session, in accordance with numerous overtures fr the synods and presbyteries, was the evangelization of the masses in the large towns of Scotland; so that as the pre vious Assembly was characterized as the Foreign Missio Assembly, the last was not less distinguished as the Ho Mission Assembly. This is a subject of momentous portance, and was considered by the Assembly with solemnity and earnestness which it deserves.

A very able and suitable sermon was preached by Moderator, Dr. Paterson, of Glasgow, from *John* viii. —"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make free." And when the Assembly had been constitut Dr. Paterson proposed, as his successor in the Mo rator's chair, that "magnanimous and heroic standa bearer of the cross amidst the heathen, the most reno ed missionary in the world"—the Rev. Dr. Alexan Duff, of Calcutta. The proposal was carried by accla tion. On taking the chair, Dr. Duff delivered an ado characterized by all his accustomed fervor and overpo ing eloquence. His theme was the two-fold function the Christian Church—its doctrinal teaching, and its sionary work—which he illustrated by a graphic and c prehensive sketch of the history of the Church

...d. The Moderator stated his theme in the following words:—

"...s to the distinguishing function, or grand characteristic mis... of a Church of Christ, in the present evil world, it may at once be replied, that it is entirely that of a belligerent or militant power. This, in theory, most people are as ready to admit, as in practice they have hitherto been so much habituated to disregard it. The whole world is in a state of rebellion against the Most High. Christ hath purchased it at the inestimable price of His own precious blood. It is now, therefore, His inheritance by right of purchase, though not His as yet by actual possession. As its sovereign Proprietor and Lord, He commissioned His believing followers to go forth into every land, and by the sword of the Spirit, and His own promised presence and blessing, quell the rebellion, and reduce the rebels to a rightful submission and allegiance to their heavenly King.

"At the outset, therefore, in every land, the soldiers of the cross are thus in the position of an invading enemy. Their dealings are exclusively with rebels or inveterate foes. But when numbers of these are prostrated, and their territory seized the invading army must next divide itself into two. One half must go forward, under the great commission, in prosecution of the original enterprise: the other half must remain behind, to bring the subjugated people under the administration of settled government and justice—to plant institutions for the cultivation of the spirit of loyalty, and the continued maintenance of order and law—and to furnish the muniments and appliances of aggressive warfare to the advancing army in the field.

"This two-fold generic function of the Christian Church has been felicitously portrayed by the celebrated historian of the Reformation. 'There are,' says he, 'two movements in the Church: one is effected inwardly, and its object is its preservation: the other is effected outwardly, and the object aimed at is its propagation. There is thus a doctrinal church and a missionary church. These two movements ought never to be separated; and when they are disunited, it is because the spirit of man and not the Spirit of God prevails.' Mighty definition this of a true scriptu... would that it were engraven on the hearts and on the ...eads of all her members: we may shut our eyes a... fact, even as we may shut our eyes against ... of day: our sloth, our cowardice, and our avarice m... us to wish that the fact were otherwise; but there the... stands, and in the blaze of scriptural light—clear as the me... dian sun, and unmoveable as the everlasting hills. This two-fold function of inward preservation and outward propagation—in other words, of internal teaching, discipline, and government, and of external aggressive warfare with the legions of unreclaimed heathenism—constitutes, by Heaven's decree, the distinguishing character and attribute of a true Church of Christ. The vigorous uninterrupted exercise of this two-fold function constitutes its peculiar and distinctive mission in the world, under the present dispensation; and the faithful discharge of this glorious missi... its Divine Author and Head has ordained to be the law ... condition at once of its being and well being—a law or c... dition as immutable as the foundations of the eternal throne."

The Moderator concluded his address—which occupied two hours in the delivery, and was listened to with rapt attention—in the following words:—

"From the prominence given last year to the subject of foreign missions, the Assembly has since been designated 'The Foreign Mission Assembly;' and, from the enlarged attention to be given to the evangelization of the masses around us, it is expected that this present may prove a 'Home Mission Assembly.' But instead of being, predominantly, either a Foreign Mission or a Home ...sion Assembly, let it rather be our hearts' desire and prayer to ... that it may prove a Pentecostal Assembly.

"Oh, that this house were filled with the Divine glory!—not, ...eed, that sensible glory which of old shone so brightly from ...tween the cherubims or that other glory which filled, as with ...ighty rushing wind and visible flames of fire, the upper chamber of Jerusalem, but the inwardly manifested glory of Jehovah's presence!—as if Heaven's own electric fire ran through every ... causing it to burn and glow like a seven-fold heated furnace; ...e breath of the Almighty Spirit blew upon our garden, and ... the spices to flow, replenishing the whole circle and firmament of our upward aspirations with the 'balmy' spoils' of Paradise.

"Then, oh then! amid meltings of heart, quickenings of conscience, groanings of spirit, and the sobs and tears of ingenuous ...nce, would we awake and arise—recruited and refreshed—from a troubled and distracted dream, in the imparted strength and light of the Holy Spirit. Soon, oh, how very soon! would we ...way from us the weeds of former lukewarmness and self-...g worldliness and pride, the base fears of unbelief, and the ...ng timidities of accommodating compromise! Then, oh then! ... the banner and leadership of Jehovah-Jesus, would we ... forth, breathing heroic ardour, and bent on adventurous ...

"Amid the fresh vernal buddings of revivified faith, the ... blossoming and flowers of renovated grace, and the ripening ...nnual fruits of Christ-like self-denial and God-like liberality, ...lofty purposes and magnificent designs, nobly conceived and ...ly executed—all former achievements would soon be eclipsed ...gotten. The daily tidings of disaster and defeat, striking ...error and dismay into the dark powers that hover, with ...ving, over their captured prey in 'the lake that burneth'—and the daily heraldings of new conquests and victory, filling with "glad hosannahs" the eternal regions. So that, while the sound of the past may have reverberated round the globe, the influence of the future might be felt throughout the universe!

The Assembly, according to a good old custom, spent a considerable portion of the second day of the session in devotional exercises.

The last financial year of the missionary schemes of the Church, home and foreign, was no exception to the annual increase reported every year since the disruption. The contributions amounted to £50,868, or, including some other contributions of which an explanation was given, £67,162. The increase on the contributions during the year was no less than £8,858.

The deputation from the Synodical Committee of the Union of the Evangelical Church in France—M. Fred. Monod, of Paris, and M. John Bost, of La Force—addressed the Assembly on the condition and prospects of evangelical religion in that country. They testified emphatically to the almost universal prevalence of infidelity in their native land, which they described as "a nation without a God." In like manner, some years ago, M. Guizot spoke of France as "a nation without a faith and without an aim." M. Monod referred in affecting terms to the political changes which are constantly passing over his unhappy country, and to the prospect of revolution continuing to succeed revolution, as consequences of the Godlessness of the nation. France exemplifies, in the unsettled state of all her institutions, the disorganizing effects of infidelity; just as the political degradation and mental vassalage of Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal exhibit the anti-social tendencies of Popery. Great Britain, in her present circum...ces, should remember that it was the false and deceitful ...ct which Popery put upon religion in France, with ...gross superstitions and contemptible mummeries, that ...lted the cultivated intellect of the French nation, and ...ve it to the desperate alternative of utter unbelief and ...llessness.

The deputation from the Irish Presbyterian Church—... Kirkpatrick, of Dublin, and Mr. Hamilton, of Belfast—... testimony to the unparalleled openings for the spread ... evangelical truth at present existing amongst the ...man Catholics of Ireland—opportunities such as have ... been enjoyed since the Reformation.

The subject of Sabbath sanctification occupied a de...edly prominent place, and the proceedings of the ...embly thereon were highly interesting.

The Report of the Committee on the Sustentation Fund ...ed the income for the year as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...ceived from associations during year 1850-51,... | £88 027 | 9 | 7 |
| ...onations and individual subscriptions, do. | 3,499 | 19 | 1 |
| ...evenue for 1850-51... ... ... ... ... | £91,527 | 8 | 8 |
| Ditto 1849-50... ... ... ... ... | 89,764 | 3 | 6 |
| Increase on present year,... ... ..... | £1,763 | 5 | 2 |

"Including interest on bank account, the total revenue for the ...ye... is £91,949 14s. 4d. The present number of ministers receiving ...st...pends from the Central Fund is 723; and deducting all charges ...upo... the Fund, the amount available for stipends is £92,195, ...yie...ing the same dividend as last year's, namely, £123 to each ...min...ster of the Free Church."

This dividend was the more remarkable from the fact that thirteen new charges have been sanctioned during the year. At the close of the first year of this Fund, it amounted to £68,000; at close of this the eighth year it has reached nearly £92,000—that is, £24,000 more than the first, and £1,700 more than any previous year. Some of our contemporaries in Bombay spoke recently of the failure of this Fund: what did they mean?

Tuesday, the 27th May, was set apart for the exercises of solemn humiliation, and will be amongst the most memorable days of the General Assembly of the Free Church. The Assembly met for public worship at 11 o'clock: the hall was again filled with a most attentive audience. The opening exercises were as usual conducted by the Moderator, the copiousness, variety, and unction of whose prayers gave a high tone of spirituality to the daily devotions of the Assembly, and on this occasion especially must have been blessed to prepare the minds of the vast

audience for the solemn and delightful services of the day. Dr. Samuel Miller, of Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, having taken his place at the Moderator's desk, gave out to be sung *Psalm* lxxxv. v. 6—9, and afterwards led the Assembly in the exercise of confession and supplication. The subject of his discourse was *Psalm* cxxvi. The discourse was admirably suited for the occasion: it contained a full exposition of Divine truth, which was applied with soul-subduing earnestness and affection to the present condition of the ministers and members of the Church: it was remarkable also for richness and felicity of Scriptural illustration. A very subdued and solemnized state of mind was produced by the discourse, both in the Assembly and the auditory. After a brief interval, the Assembly met for private conference on the subject of ministerial responsibility, and the religious superintendence of the young. In the evening the Assembly met in public, and was addressed on the religious condition and superintendence of the students of the Church. The proceedings were concluded with a vigorous and telling address on the low state of missionary feeling, and the spirit of mammon in the Church. The entire proceedings of the day were hopeful and encouraging in a high degree, and many prayers have been offered in public, and doubtless many more in private, that the hallowing influence of this day of humiliation may not only abide permanently upon all who enjoyed the high privilege of participating in the services, but that it may spread abroad, by the blessing of God's Holy Spirit, to refresh and fertilize the Church at large, that the good seed sown on this memorable occasion may bear fruit many days hence.

The subject of theological education occupied the A[ssembly], and the proceedings thereon were interesting a[nd] important. We can devote but a few lines to this subje[ct]. A class of Natural Science has been instituted in the n[ew] College. To show the wisdom of having established t[his] class, Dr. Cunningham stated, that since the Free Chur[ch] had introduced Natural Science into the course for studen[ts] of theology, it had been added to the curriculum of stu[dy] in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It is fr[om] the natural sciences that infidelity is now drawing its a[rg]uments against revealed religion, and the Free Chur[ch] early foresaw the necessity of enabling its ministers to d[e]rive weapons for the defence and illustration of the Wo[rd] of God from a knowledge of His works. Hence the est[a]blishment of this chair in the new College: it is occ[u]pied by Professor Fleming, a naturalist whose reputation [is] co-extensive with the science, to the foundation of whi[ch] his early original researches so much contributed, and t[he] study of which he is admirably qualified to promote by h[is] zeal and assiduity as a teacher. There was last sessio[n] great addition to the attendance of students on this cla[ss]. It was also taken advantage of by amateur students, wh[ose] number was only limited by the accommodation in t[he] class-room.

The subject of Sabbath-schools occupied more of the attention of the Assembly then ever it did before, and well deserves the friendly and encouraging reception it met with. The Report embodied information respecting 1,661 Sabbath-schools connected with the Free Assembly, conducted by 8,506 teachers, and containing 99,090 scholars. It was gratifying to learn that the returns received by the Committee showed that the ministers of the Free Church generally are manifesting increasing interest in the welfare of the Sabbath-school cause. The report on the census of Glasgow states, that in that city there are 176 Sabbath-schools maintained by the Free Church, with an attendance of 11,037 children; the entire Sabbath-shool attendance connected with all denominations, in Glasgow, is 43,056; and deducting from this number 5,408 Roman Catholic children, the number of Protestant children attending Sabbath-schools in that city is 37,648; the children attending the schools of the Free Church constitute, therefore, about a third part of the whole. The presbytery of Edinburgh has appointed a standing Committee on the subject of Sabbath-schools, consisting of ministers and elders, the latter representing all the kirk sessions of the city, and they are preparing for a thorough visitation of their whole bounds on the *territorial system*.

Foreign missions, as usual, occupied a very pro[minent] place. The missions in India were reported to be in a highly prosperous state. In the institution at Cal[cutta] there are 1,300 native youths receiving a secular and re[ligious] gious education of the highest order. In Chinsurah, and other stations in the neighbourhood, there are 1,100 in attendance: at the female schools there are about 400 in attendance: making a total of 2,800 receiving literary and religious instruction in Bengal. In the institution at Madras and the neighbouring stations, there are 1,800 receiving instruction. Rajah Gopaul has entered upon his labors in Madras with greater ardour and devotion than ever. He has the *prestige* of a European since his return from Scotland, and consequently more influence over his countrymen, among whom he his publishing the glad tidings. In the institution at Bombay there about 1,200 under instruction; in the institution and the vernacular schools at Poona, about 450 boys and 79 girls, and at Nagpur, 310. The interesting fact was stated, that twenty-seven native converts in connexion with the different stations, ready to preach the Gospel, as sound theologians as the Moderator himself, eloquent almost as he, were all waiting to be sent by the Church to proclaim the Gospel to their countrymen. Unusual importance was attached, and unusual interest evinced, by the Assembly, in the Mission in Caffraria. The Caffre war will open a wider door in those regions for missionary operations.

Mr. Hawkins, late of the Bengal Civil Service, in addressing the Assembly, bore testimony to the happy influence of the missionary on the legislation of India. Did [Sir] [J]ames Mi[ll] he said, he could trace that influence in [the] [pa]ges of the Indian Code; but he would only [refer] [to] the Act conferring liberty of conscience [to] [Hi]ndoos,—the Act never have been passed but for the influence of the missionary, silently but powerfully pervading the country. The contributions during the year were £9,493 4*s.* 2*d.*; for mission buildings, £5,863 6*s.* 9*d.*; which, with a balance of last account, and dividends on stock, made a total of £17,294 6*s.* 9*d.*

We shall conclude this notice next week.

## SELECTIONS.

### Indian.

*(From the Bombay Quarterly Magazine.)*

GOA.—This ancient and once populous city is now almost a desert: the monasteries form the only habitable portion, and a few friars (half of whom are natives) are the only inhabitants. In fact a person may cross the city, from one extremity to the other, without meeting a single human being, or any other tokens of the ancient population than the pavements, covered with grass, gardens, and yards overgrown with shrubs, and the once princely mansions and venerable abbeys dismantled, and rapidly falling into decay. The principal religious edifices that yet exist in a tolerable state of preservation are the Cathedral; the Convents of S. Caetano, S. Pedro, and S. Domingo; the Convent and College of the Augustines; and the Church and College of Bom Jesus: these the last possesses the relics of St. Francis Xavier, his [body] being deposited in a silver case on a tomb of black marble, richly sculptured with bas reliefs, representing the various passages of his life. The Convent of S. Caetano surpasses all others in architectural elegance. In 1820 there existed a convent containing thirty nuns.* The Archbishop continues to say mass in the Cathedral, although he resides at St. Pedro, several miles distant. The edifice formerly occupied by the Inquisition is still entire, but it has been closed for many years. Near the Esplanade, which has a splendid landing-place, there is to be seen standing the palace of the Viceroys, long since uninhabited, and now rapidly becoming a total ruin. The principal entrance into the city through a gate, contiguous to the palace, at the top of which is, in a niche, a full-length statue of D. Vasco de Gama, which was taken from the Indian Rajah of Bisnagur by a Mahometan sovereign of the Deccan, in the year 1469, and in 1510 [was] besieged and taken by Albuquerque, who afterwards repaired its fortifications, and made it the capital of the Portuguese possessions in the East. He was recalled in 1518, a period at which the Portuguese power in India had reached its culminating point, and from which its decline commenced. It does not appear that the Portuguese ever possessed any considerable extent of territory, though they may have maintained a great European army, and it may be said that they annoyed and plundered India more than conquered it; nor did they adopt any regular system of commerce. In the year 1580, the Portuguese possessed the following places in India, viz., Diu, Damaun, Chaul, Bacain, S[alsette]

* A dozen of whom are still left, but no new admissions take place

…y, and Goa. They had factories, and exercised consider… influence in Dabul, Onore, Barcilore, Mangalore, Cannanore, …but, Cranganore, Cochin, and Ceylon. They had various establishments on the coast of Ceylon, and factories in the Bay of Bengal, at Masulipatam, and St. Thomé, and many other commercial places in the Province of Bengal. In addition to this, they possessed the City of Malacca, and had commercial factories in the countries which compose the modern Burman Empire, and the British district of Chitagurh. In the islands to the East they had various establishments; they shared in the trade of the Spice Islands, and held much intercourse with Japan and China,† but they did not obtain Macao before 1586. After the conquest of Portugal in 1580, by Philip II. of Spain, the bonds which connected the Portuguese establishments with the mother country were relaxed, and the communications were infrequent. During the three years (1620 to 1623) that Fernao D'Albuquerque was Viceroy, he did not receive a single letter of instruction or information from the Court of Portugal. The colonies, in consequence, had to maintain themselves entirely by their own resources, while involved in a destructive war with the Dutch. The defects of their internal government, and the domineering power of the clergy, concurred to accelerate their downfall. The Viceroy never had any control over the Inquisition, he himself being subject to its censure. Towards the end of the revolutionary war with France, the colonial establishments appear to have been again abandoned by the mother country, and the inhabitants were reduced to utter poverty, many women of the best families being compelled to earn a scanty subsistence by making lace, artificial flowers, and embroidering muslins. While the European Portuguese commerce existed, it was entirely carried on in behalf of the king, there being no record of any voyage from Portugal to India on account of a private Portuguese merchant.

The Portuguese still possess a territory in the environs of Goa, forty miles in length and twenty in breadth. In 1818 it was estimated that in this exte… country there were nearly two hundred churches and ch… d upwards of two-thousa… ecclesiastics. The vernacular is a mixture of the Portugue… Canarese, and the Mahratta languages, but pure Portuguese … understood by the majority. At present, with the exception … a few of the higher classes, the great mass of the Portugu… population in India are the spurious descendants of Europ… inhabitants by native women, and of the numerous conven… which have joined them; these last still preserve many of the… heathen customs and prejudices. In 1820 the Portuguese force stationed at Pangim, was barely sufficient for police purposes, an… yet it was chiefly through their agency that, in 1821 and 182… two revolutions (the one constitutional, the other royal) we… effected without loss of blood. Under all these disadvantage… the expenses of the Government are entirely provided from t… local revenues, derived chiefly from palm-trees and custo… dues. Besides Goa, the remaining Portuguese possessions … India are Damaun, Diu, Macao in China,‡ Delhi in the Island … Timor, as also some establishments at Sambava, Flores, and so… other islands in the East.

The "Boletin do Governo," a Portuguese paper published at Go… gave, on the 17th January last, an account of an interesting ce… mony in which the Baron da Villa Nova d'Ourem, the present G… verner, was the principal actor. It appears that when a new Vi… roy assumes charge of the Government, he changes the bat… of office, "Bastao do Governo" as it is styled, in the presence … the body of the Apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier, in th… Church of Bom Jesus, a magnificent and noble edifice. W… are glad that we are able to put our readers in the possession … a knowledge as to how this singular practice had its origin. Th… history is as follows:—

In the latter half of the 17th century, Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta monarchy, after his famous surprise of Surat, extended his conquests in lower Hindostan. Perceiving the rapid decline of the Portuguese, who, occupied with their Western possessions, paid little or no attention to those in the East, he had the boldness to attack Damaun, Chaul, and other places. His son, Sumbajee, prosecuted his father's conquests; and made himself the terror of the vanquished. He invaded Bardez and Salsette, two of the chief provinces of Goa; and, on the 4th November 1683, suddenly entered the Island of D'Estevao, threatening the capital itself. On this the Governor, o Conde d'Alvor, caused immediately some troops to be assembled; but perceiving that where the danger was thus imminent aid should be sought from Heaven, he sought the tomb of St. Francis Xavier before marching against the enemy. There he opened the silver coffin, and reverentially deposited in the hands of the departed saint his official baton, the royal letters patent, and a letter written with his own hand, stating that, in the name of His Most Faithful Majesty, he there and then delivered over charge of the State, and committed its defence and safety to St. Francis. The result was calculated to make a profound impression upon all. Suddenly, and unexpectedly, a powerful Mogul army was seen defiling from the ghauts, under the command of one of the Emperor Aurungzebe's sons. Hearing of its descent upon Goa, the affrighted followers of Sumbajee raised their camp, abandoning their equipage and stores; the Moguls also retired, having first concluded a treaty of peace and amity with the State of Goa. Since that time the popular belief has regarded St. Francis Xavier as the protector, and his body as the palladium of Goa.

† They had similar establishments on the coasts of Arabia and Persia, and their commerce in the opulent city of Ormuz was so vast and valuable that it gave rise to the saying, "If the Portuguese Empire in the East could form a ring, Ormuz would be its diamond."

‡ This once flourishing commercial settlement is at present in a deplorable condition. The treacherous and cruel murder of the late Governor Amaral is fresh in every one's memory; and the recent explosion of the frigate of war "Donna Maria" has greatly enhanced the disaster.

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THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.—The 'Friend of India,' in an article on what is called 'the religious press,' says, 'the old reproach that a journal professedly 'religious' must necessarily be stupid has passed away. The 'Patriot,' the 'British Banner,' the 'Nonconformist,' and we suppose we must add the 'Record,' in England, have as wide an influence, and are in general managed with as much ability as the secular journals. All these papers, generally speaking, are liberal. The same power of thought and writing is also exhibited in journals of a very different tone,—such as the 'Tablet,' the Roman Catholic organ, the 'Church and State Gazette,' the organ of the orthodox portion of the Establishment, and the 'Churchman,' that of the Puseyites. The 'Christian Advocate' in Calcutta, the 'Bombay Guardian' and the 'Christian Intelligencer' are following in the same path, and all are crowded.'

We remember, when the first 'religious' newspaper was started in England all parties were full of croaking about its success. Some even thought that religious men, however well educated, were not competent to be editors of newspapers, though many of them had been amongst the most popular contributors to our periodical literature. What, it was said, can a religious paper find to write about?—it will be wrecked for want of subjects. Time, the interpreter of all such matters, has proved how little such parties knew either of religious men or the themes on which they felt it to be their duty to instruct the public. The Independents and Baptists alone have three weekly papers in London:—the 'Patriot,' the 'Nonconformist' and the 'Banner,' are enjoying a large and influential circulation, and deservedly so, conducted as they are by such men as Josiah Conder, Edward Miall, Dr. Campbell, and others well known for literary ability and religious zeal. Nor are these the only papers over which Dissenters have now control: the 'Standard of Freedom,' a weekly paper with a very large circulation, the property of John Cassell, the well-known friend of the working classes, together with several of the provincial papers, are now conducted by intelligent and devout dissenting laymen, and all (as says the 'Friend' of those he has named) are on the side of civil and religious liberty. The first effort of this kind was made by a sort of Evangelical Alliance in a paper called the 'World'—a most extraordinary title for a religious paper. This united effort soon failed; and, if we mistake not, out of its ashes sprung the 'Record,' the 'Patriot,' and another paper purely radical which has long since ceased to be. Since that period all parties have been roused to the importance of having weekly organs connected with the public press, and not only weekly but daily. The 'Daily News' is in part the property of Dissenters, and in it their views on the Church and State question are not unfrequently advocated. Roman Catholics, with their talented Lucas and his 'Tablet;' churchmen of different grades, from Dr. Croly with his 'Standard' down to the lowest churchman, have all courted public opinion in this particular form, and wisely, and with good success. And, what is much to the purpose, the religious journals which for a long time had to struggle with indifference, both from the religious public and the secular press, have not only multiplied but are now remunerative; and what is still more to the purpose, they are influential not only with their respective sections of the Church but with the public. The 'Witness,' the organ of the Free Church party, and formerly edited by the talented Hugh Miller, says it can compete in circulation with the leading weekly journal in Scotland. With the discussion between the 'Witness' and the 'Scotsman' on that subject, we do not intend to interfere; the inference we draw from the discussion is, that the 'Witness, if it has not as large a circulation as its contemporary must come very near it, and hence its circulation and influence must be great in the North. The 'Watchman' and the 'Wesleyan Times,' the organs of the two parties amongst the Wesleyans, are both talented papers, and both have a very large and influential circulation: while the 'British Banner' has not only a large circulation in England but also in the Colonies.

From all this we gather that the British religious press has since its commencement made a large advance, and confident we are that it has not yet reached the standard of its popularity or usefulness.

When we commenced our labours in the same direction in India, almost all prophesied failure; and what has been the result? Whatever it may have been to us, it has issued in the establishment of other journals bearing a similar character. The time was in India when the 'Christian Observer' (Calcutta) and the 'Oriental Spectator' (Bombay) were the only religious periodicals in India. We have now not only these parent publications, but the 'Calcutta Advocate,' the 'Bombay Guardian,' weekly papers, the Roman Catholic journals in all the three presidencies, the 'Madras Christian Instructor,' the 'Benares Magazine,' the 'Missionary,' the 'Christian Intelligencer,' and the 'Oriental Baptist,' and to a great extent the 'Calcutta Review,'—all advocating the cause of religion, in some form or other. And we are sure of this, if the religious public would but extend a proper meed of support to the directly religious journals, they might in every respect supply all the information that is needed by any reasonable man, who wishes to see in the journal he patronizes a fair transcript of the times.—'Calcutta Christian Advocate.'

THE LATE MR. TUCKER AND THE EAST INDIA DIRECTION.—The last mail announces the death of Mr. H. St. George Tucker, one of the most aged members of the Court of Directors, at the advanced age of eighty. He originally came out to India the year after Warren Hastings quitted the Government, and six years before the Permanent Settlement of 1793 was completed, since which period generation after generation has appeared, and acted, and departed from this Indian scene. He was for a short time the partner of John Palmer, in the firm which was once considered as stable as the East India Company itself, and was hence denominated the 'Chota,' or little, 'Company Bahadoor.' He entered the service of Government in 1791, and by his great aptitude for business, and remarkable ability and industry, rose to posts of the highest distinction in the administration. In the various important offices which he filled with much honor, he acquired that thorough practical knowledge of Indian finance which rendered him so valuable an acquisition at the India House, when he had been elected to the Direction. He was, we believe, one of those members who live over again their Indian life at the India House; resort to it early, and leave it late; and who delight in nothing so much as in the smell of Indian despatches, and in poring over their contents, and preparing replies, which are often sufficiently galling to the officials out here, and sometimes beneficial to the governed.

He is succeeded by Mr. Astell, for some time a sojourner at this Presidency. He goes into the Direction on the prestige of his father's name, which is so honorably remembered at the India House,—and also, it is said, by some kind of compromise with the gentleman who is to succeed to the next vacancy. A considerable share of experience, acquired partly in China and partly in India, fits him to be a useful addition to the Court. The papers announce that the coming Director is Mr. Coutts Majoribanks, a young gentleman, a member of the historical firm of Coutts and Co., to whom public rumour has already destined the colossal fortune of Miss Burdett Coutts, and likewise the son-in-law of Sir James Hogg, Deputy Chairman of the Honorable Court. It is said that all his interest was given to Mr. Astell, and that all Mr. Astell's interest is to be given to him, so that the one may walk over the course as easily as the other has done. There has been not a little discontent manifested at an arrangement which wears the appearance of an attempt to establish a strong family influence in the Direction. However objectionable this may be, it is certain that, in whatever hands the power of election or nomination to the Direction with its golden patronage may be vested, there will always be the same tendency to perpetuate its advantages in the families of those who have taken root in it. Even in the offices under the Crown, we often see fathers and sons, uncles and nephews, and fathers-in-law and sons-in-law sitting at the same board. This disposition is inherent in our common nature, and not peculiar to the Directors of the East India Company. For every instance of nepotism in Leadenhall Street, we think its counterpart might be readily found in Downing Street. But, with the immense city influence possessed by a member of Coutts's, and the prominent position occupied by Mr. Majoribanks, we think he might have been sure of the Direction without the aid of his father-in-law. We have known instances of men of far inferior pretensions and influence carried triumphant y into the Direction on the shoulders of the city.

Independently of the question of Mr. Majoribank's succession, it is useful sometimes to have men in the Direction who have not grown old in India. We most readily acknowledge that the real strength of the Court of Directors, the efficiency of its control, and its claim on the gratitude of the nation for having ruled India well, is derived from the labours of those who have passed twenty or thirty years of the best period of their lives in the charge of various departments in India, and who have so thoroughly mastered every Indian subject as to be capable of exercising the most beneficial supervision of its affairs. Unquestionably they are more valuable than the mere amateur Directors, who come in only to share in the loaves and fishes of Indian patronage; yet in this fallen world, there can be no advantage without some countervailing drawback. A constant succession of Directors from India has an inevitable tendency to make the India House very much of a family concern, and the consequence is, that the whole Service in India may be said to consist of a circle of cousinhoods. Here every man appears to be related to every other man. The little German princes are scarcely more closely linked with each other by family alliances than the members of the Indian Services. In whichever direction we turn, we perceive nothing but an endless vista of relationships. Nothing is more common than to see the fourth generation occupying the same berths in the Service which the first and second and third generations have occupied before; with this difference, however, that every successive generation is more expanded in numbers, and furnishes a much larger supply of official recruits. There are many men—Englishmen and not Scotchmen—with fifty cousins in the different Services at the various Presidencies. A new man, without Indian antecedent's, is almost a miracle. Now this is a disadvantage, because it confines the administration to the talents which a circle of Indian families can furnish, which at the best must be limited, and are likely to be very soon exhausted. Men in India almost always look to the India House for a provision for their families, and they are generally enabled to calculate with some degree of certainty on their chance of one writership, and two or three adetships, if such a friend or such a connexion should continue in the Direction, or should obtain a seat in it; and these pectations are rarely disappointed, and seldom, if ever, by absence of qualifications in the candidate. Although the Co profess to have made the entrance into the Service narrow a difficult, so as to exclude the unworthy, yet their nominees do, somehow or other, contrive to get in, except where there is a most palpable deficiency of intellect. The consequence is, that England does not supply us with all the talent we require for the government of this vast and important dependency. Neither do we obtain all the talent which, in this age of high intellectual culture, England is so well able, even if she be not bound, to furnish, and which India is so well able to pay for. We have, it is true, men of extraordinary talent in the Service, who only require an opportunity to acquire a European reputation for statesmanship. On the other hand, however, it cannot be concealed, that we are encumbered with a larger proportion of drones, in all branches of the Service, than would fall to our lot under a more enlightened system of appointment. The remedy for this evil is to be found in enlarging the sphere of selection, and throwing open appointments to the competition of the great public schools, without reference to connexions. Till such a system can be adopted, it is advantageous sometimes to get new men into the Direction, and thus to turn the stream of appointments into a new channel.

Again, notwithstanding the great benefit which is unquestionably derived from Indian experience in the administration of Indian affairs, it cannot be denied, that the minds of men who have passed twenty-five or thirty years in India, are apt to become orientalized. Everything corrodes quicker in the East than it does in the West, and the mind is no exception to the rule. We require a visit to England once every seven years to rub off the rust of the climate, and to counteract the injury which arises from association only with despotic and stationary institutions; yet many of our Indian Directors have never been home at all during their Indian sojourn, and when they do return and aspire to the honor of directing our affairs, are found to be a quarter of a century behind the age. Hence they are too often dispos[illegible] the vessel by the alma- [illegible] they took out with them. [illegible] them are so tied down [illegible] antiquated opinions as to be unable to rise with the tide of [illegible]ern improvement. The Court of Directors are, perhaps, the [illegible] governing body extant, but they are very slow, and often [illegible]ward, and are too much disposed to manage this vast empire [illegible]e spirit of a little corporation, which is anxious above all things [illegible] keep everything snug, and which resents the impertinent [illegible]iosity of the public. They would be all the better for a little [illegible]nixture of men, who should bring with them some of the freshness and elasticity of the age.—"Friend of India."

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THE want of employment for the *alumni* of our Government Seminaries has for some tim past been found [illegible]be so crying an evil, that the ben evolent have set [illegible]mselves in earnest about the means of providing [illegible]upation for those willing and able to work but unable [illegible] find masters. Of course the cause of the mischief is [illegible]vious to all; they have not turned their attention to [illegible] particular vocation, or asked for more than a general [illegible]cation: they are qualified only for clerks and writers [illegible] various grades and degrees in our offices,—and in this [illegible] supply of the commodity at command exceeds the [illegible]mands of the market. It was in the view of anticiting this so easily foreseen by one so sanguine, that [illegible]amjee Cowasjee, nearly thirty years ago, proposed a [illegible]hool of practical instruction in the arts and handicrafts [illegible]o be carried on simultaneously with literary education, affording both in such measure as the prospects in life of the pupils seemed to require. At present there are movements in the same direction on all sides of us, indicating clearly enough, how severe is the pinch, how painful the pressure, which gives rise to them. It is a singular fact,—a fact strikingly characteristic of the country, that while Schools of Industry for educated youths engineering establishments, seminaries of every sort, at which young men who have learnt all our school and colleges can teach them, are being brought in existence,—that there is one great source of employment close at hand, open for their reception, in which all the literary instruction they have received may be called into operation, which is wholly overlooked. There have for some time past been three daily newspapers published in Bombay, employing betwixt forty and sixty compositors each,—or probably, on an average all round the year, nearly two hundred in all; while the Mission Press and Byculla School Establishment betwixt them continually employ at least half as many more. There are, besides these, some ten or a dozen native offices, employing from five to twenty printers, so that the total amount amongst us, probably falls little short of four hundred,—and are great

…n the demand; that is, there is constantly a load of …lying over at all the offices for want of workmen …perform it, and a vast deal more that would be …nt to press could it only be performed in tolerable …me at a reasonable charge. There are hardly any of our present compositors who know more than the merest smattering of English,—many of them know scarcely any at all,—none of them know it grammatically, or ever give themselves a thought as to the sense or import of what they are composing: not one third of them can set from anything but print copy: two-thirds of the remainder require MS., clean copied, and almost as legible as print. The result of all this is, that after matter has been once set up its correction requires in most cases as much time and care as for its original composition; and the difficulty of getting rid of typographical errors is inconceivable. The fearful deterioration printing materials suffer from dishonesty and neglect is absolutely ruinous, and an office in a hurry will "pie" half its type in a twelvemonth's time,—that is, permit the type to get so mixed and mingled, that it is useless till fresh sorted,—the process of sorting being often so expensive that, where there is a type-foundry connected with the establishment, it is deemed better to throw the pie into the melting-pot and cast the type anew. A state of matters so deplorable as this exists at a locality where publication is beginning to assume something like the shape of a trade—printing, that of a general manufacture; and of all manufactures in the world, none stand so greatly in need of fosterin… in a country like India, as that of publication—… by reason of its value, and, at the outset, of its helplessness. Compositors such as we have described, who never dreamt of any apprenticeship, and are nearly a fourth part of their time absent from office altogether, are still able to earn from rupees twenty to forty a month: Madrassees make a half more than this, but then, unhappily, they are at times unsteady. An Elphinstone pupil, who read and wrote English well and was capable of understanding what was entrusted to his hands, might, without the least trouble, earn from rupees fifty to eighty a month so soon as he was taught: from the outset he might make as much as knows would maintain him at a profession not more laborious, and infinitely more intellectual, than a purveyship where thirty or forty Rupees is all that by three-fourths of them is looked for. A really good printer at home is essentially to some extent a literary man; Scott alleges that he would never have got his invaluable works laid before the world in the state in which they appeared, but for the revision and corrections of the Ballantynes; and what man of science in Scotland has not had occasion to acknowledge the invaluable aid of Dr. Patrick Neill? Printing now-a-days takes its place amongst the fine arts, in the strictest sense of the term: so far from being a mere mechanical drudge like the common quill-driver, the compositor can render the author the most invaluable aid. In our printing offices, then, would the accomplishments acquired at our colleges find a place of exercise and of reward—becoming the means of disseminating the knowledge it has been considered so desirable for them to possess. Yet, while all sorts …artificerships are looked forward to, all kinds of semi-…es for teaching handicrafts are proposed to be …moned into existence, the printing office—the best …ll seminaries and sources of revenue for those …est of employment—stands open crying aloud …educated compositors; yet no man enters it. … the quick intellect, and patience, sobriety, and …handed dexterity of the native, Bombay might … few years become a great manufactory of …, and mart of literature, could we only get …rs."—*Bombay Times*, August 20th.

## European.

…E IRISH SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The object of this Society, …aders may remember, is to instruct the Irish in the know… of the Bible through their native language, by means of …ers, and Scripture readers and ordained missionaries, or …alogents.

A very encouraging account of this Society was given at the annual meeting, held in London on the 8th of May, where the Marquis of Blandford presided. It was stated, that there was an increase of the funds during the past year, to the extent of £2,000 over the previous year, the total sum received being nearly £14,000. There has been also an increase in the number of missionaries, Scripture readers, and teachers—who have under their charge at present 31,360 pupils: the number of missionaries is 21: Scripture readers, 167; and teachers, 700. The good Bishop of Cashel gave some very interesting details regarding the working of the Society. Speaking of the good results that had flowed from the Society in conversions from Popery, he says:—

"Dr. Callaghan, of Louisburg, County Mayo, reported in March last, that there were more than 300 converts there, and that a new church had been built for their accommodation, the interior of which, however, was not yet finished; and he added, 'there is a great demand for the Scriptures, both in Irish and English, in my own district.' Here, then, this Society had some of the harvest-work as well as the sowing. The Rev. R. Lees, of Erris, County Mayo, writing on the 18th of April, said, '620 persons in my parish have come out from Popery, and now we have five Protestant congregations here, and three Irish clergymen have been appointed.' Here, again, was harvest-work for the Irish Society. There was work doing, too, in other parts of the country besides the diocese of Tuam. From Cork, the Rev. Mr. Galbraith wrote, '120 persons have come entirely out of Popery in my district, and a smaller number are wavering, while many others are becoming convinced of the errors of Rome. We have a demand for more Scripture schools, but we have not money to build them': and this demand for money for schools was to be found in all the accounts. The cry was always, 'Give, give!' and he was glad the demand was made to those who were able and willing to give when a good case was made out. He would now tell them something of his own …ocese. There had not been there such great results as in Tuam, …t they would not, he hoped, despise small things. Just about …e close of the year 1849, he heard there was a wonderful shak… among the people, in one of the most unlikely parts of his …ocese, viz., in those parts of Tipperary and Limerick which …re, perhaps, the most marked and notorious for outrage and …me of all the districts of Ireland. He sent a clergyman there …reconnoitre, and his report was most favorable: and now the …mber of converts there was 800, and about 200 more were …ttered about, in the neighbouring parishes, who had been brought …t from Popery; and with regard to the number of inquirers, … could not be estimated, for it included almost every one in … district. Religion was the common topic of conversation in … district; and all classes, farmers, labourers, and paupers, were …ke inquiring,—'what is the truth?' The sincerity of the con…rts in this district had been tested by the most awful persecution. …ey had to contend against deprivation of employment, exclusive …ling, and everything that could be brought to bear against …m. In another parish, in the same union, where he had sent a …rgyman to built a school-house, to serve as a place of worship, …egular congregation of 120, and sometimes 180, crowded to…ther to attend Divine service, in a place that was only built to …commodate about 80, and in that parish there were 190 …nverts, besides several in the neighbouring parish of Abington …ere was harvest-work! He wrote to the clergyman to ask who …s the human instrumentality of this great change, and his reply …, that the only human instrumentality was the working of the …h Society, and the degree of Scriptural knowledge diffused by …mong the people. And then the moral result of this change …s most remarkable. The Bishop of Tuam told him, the other …y, that the Crown prosecutor of Munster, a son of Lord …nkett, had informed him, that in the neighbourhood about …wn and Abington, which formerly was the most noted for crime …d outrage, not a single case of the kind had occurred since the …rking of this Society had come into full operation.'—"Mis…sionary Record."

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…R. TALMAGE, Missionary at Amoy, writes:—

"While some of the foreign merchants are very gentlemanly …n and all treat us with much kindness, they are nevertheless …engaged, more or less directly, in that wicked traffic which has already entailed a fearful curse on this land, destroying property, health and morals, and consigning the soul to eternal death,—and which is yearly increasing the number of its victims. The opium trade is carried on by men from Christian lands, who appear before the heathen as Christians; so that the leading idea which the Chinese have of the Christian religion is, that it permits its votaries to violate all law, and promote habits which even the heathen class with the lowest vices. Wherever we go, in the cities and villages, we are continually liable to be questioned about opium. Hence we feel it necessary to keep ourselves as distinct as possible from it, and to prove by our conduct that we speak the truth, and are altogether in earnest when we not only disclaim all connexion with the traffic, but pronounce it a wicked business, from beginning to end. That there are difficulties in the way of carrying on mercantile affairs at such a place as Amoy, and yet keeping the hands entirely clear of this trade, is freely admitted and felt. But that they are sufficient to justify persons in ruining their fellow-men cannot be admitted, without reversing the entire code of Christian morals.

"Aside from the reproach which the traffic casts upon the Christian religion, we find it a great obstacle to the evangelizing of this people. We cannot put confidence in an opium smoker:

a man who uses it in this way, even in the smallest degree, we should not dare to admit into our Church. But, according to the statements made by intelligent Chinese, more than one-half of the men of Amoy are, more or less, addicted to the practice!—of these the missionary can have comparatively but little hope. We know that the grace of God can deliver from every vice; and there have been instances of reformation even from this. Still, when talking to an opium smoker we always feel discouraged.

"But though this be an unpleasant feature in our operations, it should only serve as a stimulus to the Church to send more laborers, and put forth greater efforts, in order that the tide of destruction which the Christian world is pouring in upon the heathen may be stayed. To say nothing of the principles of benevolence, justice demands of Christendom that the evil should be arrested, and reparation be made, if possible, for the injury already done. If nothing more is attempted, let there be an equivalent given for what has been received from China. It is an astounding fact, that the money which Christian nations have received from this nation for this one article far exceeds all the money which has been expended by all Protestant churches, on all Protestant missions, in all parts of the heathen world, since the days of the Reformation! The amount of money yearly drawn from the empire in exchange for opium exceeds thirty millions of dollars!"—'Missionary Herald.'

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

—— The "Bombay Times" is happy to find that the "Bangalore Herald's" announcement of a fracas having occurred at Hydrabad, said to have been attended with the loss of some of our officers and men, turns out to be incorrect: no such disturbance has occurred at the capital of the Nizam's dominions,—though affrays have taken place in the provinces.

—— Mr. Hutchinson, whose name appeared in the "Government Gazette" of yesterday as having obtained twelve months' leave of absence, has, we are informed, accepted the office of Manager of the Commercial Bank.

—— The "Bombay Times" states that preparations are now being made to re-construct the beacon on the Island of Kenery, the top of which was blown down during the recent gales. We trust the authorities will take measures so to build it this time as to enable it to withstand any gales that are likely to blow during many years to come.

—— A Jaulna correspondent of the Madras "Spectator" states that a placard was found in the Choultry in the General Bazar at that station, the tenor of which is to much the same effect as that found upon the gate of Capt. Waters's compound. The writer begins by saying he murdered Adjutant Johnstone, and was in the 3rd Light Cavalry; that he intended to have one life more, after which he would give himself up; that, in the meanwhile, all attempts to discover him would be unavailing. He then launches out into the most gross and filthy abuse of the European officers, and concludes by signing himself by several ridiculous names. The authorities at Jaulna surely cannot be exerting themselves very much that such things should be suffered to occur with impunity.

—— The Bareilly correspondent of the "Citizen" mentions that having had a severe storm there, on the 26th June, which has levelled the public buildings to the ground, as well as the huts of the poor ryots.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16TH.

—— The "Bombay Times" says, that "despatches of importance, in reference to the proceedings deemed expedient to be adopted against the Foothalie Arabs, who have so misbehaved themselves near Aden, are expected by the steamer which is looked for about the 23rd or 24th, a fast ship on this occasion bringing the mails down. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief will, it is expected, have reached the Presidency by the time of her arrival." We sincerely hope that Government will not imbrue their hands in the blood of a poor Arab tribe, which no punishment will make better than they now are, but whose hatred once fully aroused becomes implacable.

—— The local papers of this morning contain accounts of some atrocious conspiracies which are now undergoing investigation before a magistrate. There appears to be a gang existing in Bombay who derive their means of livelihood from false accusations, which they make for the purpose of screwing money out of the parties whom they thus falsely accuse. The most stringent measures ought immediately to be taken to discover and severely punish the rascally conspirators: men who are capable of planning and carrying out such nefarious methods of extortion are [illegible] of the performance of any crime the human heart can conceive.

—— The "Harkaru" mentions that Mr. Stephenson, the Managing Director and Agent of the East India Railway Company, publishes a circular, wherein he notifies the prospect of honor and immortal fame that awaits those who will generously come forward to aid the efforts of the Railway Company, by granting them land free of cost, mentioning that "it has been determined by Government that the names of such donors shall be prominently inscribed on a building contiguous to a grand bridge or road of the said Company." Can it be true that the natives of Bengal are so destitute of common sense as to suffer any one to believe that he has any chance of being able to make the exchange of shadow for substance.

—— Our local contemporaries contain a report of a meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, which was held on the 14th July, in the library of the Elphinstone Institution. To give our readers an idea of the business done at these meetings, we may mention that Ardeshir Framji read an "Essay on the Metallurgy of India," and Framji Maneckji read one entitled "Some Remarks on the Character of Native Music." The papers to be read at the next meeting, according to the notice, are "Notes on Political Economy," by Nusserwanji Naorozji; "On Marine Insurance," by Hormazji Edulji; and the second paper "On the Metallurgy of India," by Ardeshir Framji. The whole of these are on most useful subjects, and show that the attention of the student is directed not only to what is elegant and ornamental, but also to what is thoroughly useful in the business of every-day life.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18TH.

—— The "Bombay Times" regrets to see the announcement of the death of the Rev. J. M'Evoy, of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment: it occurred at sea on the 14th July last. The deceased came to India in 1834, and was fifth on the list of chaplains.

—— We perceive, by the Calcutta "Government Gazette," that from the 1st of September 1851, the Governor of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, ceases to be subordinate to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and becomes invested with those powers of local administration, subject to the control of the Government of India, which have hitherto been exercised by the Government of Bengal. We are not aware of what may have given rise to this order; it is decidedly a good one, whatever may have been its origin.

—— The Madras "Spectator" informs us, that the parents of the girl Lutchmee Ummall, wife of the Brahmin convert, have resolved to make another effort to repossess themselves of her through the medium of the Supreme Court. A fresh writ of "habeas corpus" has been obtained, and she will be brought up under it. The Deputy Registrar and an attorney of the Court were sent to ascertain what the girl's sentiments on the subject of remaining with her husband were, but the result of their mission had not transpired. We cannot conceive what it is the girl's parents would be at; if the girl is old enough (as we believe she is) to think for herself, she surely has a right to do so. Why cannot they allow her to choose for herself between them and her husband? surely, in this age of the world, there shall be no coercion of will.

—— We perceive from another paper that the above case has been discussed in the Madras Supreme Court before a full bench but with the same result as before.

—— The Bombay "Catholic Layman," we are glad to see, gives insertion to a letter proposing that a library be established at the Roman Catholic village of Matherpacady. We sincerely trust that the proposition may be carried out: nothing is so inimical to all dark and false religions as an infusion of knowledge, which opens the eyes of the mind, and enables it clearly to perceive what is real and true.

—— The Calcutta "Chronicle" expresses his regret at the serious illness of the Honorable J. E. D. Bethune, which is believed is so severe as to lead his medical attendants to fear that a removal from this climate will be necessary for his recovery.

—— The Hydrabad (Deccan) correspondent of the "Telegraph and Courier" announces with pleasure that the prime minister of the Nizam has devoted a very large sum of money, bequeathed by one of his ancestors to charitable purposes, to the establishment of a hospital in the city, where gratuitous aid will be given.

by the native medical men educated at the Resi- al School, under the Residency Surgeon. This school sent out pupils, certified proficients in their profession, r and eclat. These, under the general superintendence st able Residency Surgeon, are to have the charge of the ties of Seeraj-ool-Moolk's Hospital. In the vast range of ble objects, none could have redounded more to the credit of the minister than that which he has selected in aid of suffering humanity.

—— The same correspondent, in another part of his letter, goes on to say, "Mention was made in the Madras 'Spectator,' some short time ago, of an extensive dacoity at Shumsabad, a large town within twelve miles of Hydrabad, where much booty and four bags of silver were plundered from as many Sahookars' houses. Very many of this gang, which is said to consist of forty dacoits under seven jemadars—in fact a regularly organized band—were apprehended, about eighteen in number, and were found to consist of sipahees in the line regiment of Beenee Singh, who was chiefly instrumental in their apprehension. Nor can this be wondered at. Those poor sipahees are about three years in arrears and have been forced to predatory habits to avoid death from starvation." In half civilized countries how much of the good and bad do we see mixed up together; the above is a striking example of this. We have many other examples of it in the history of India when under the rule of her native princes.

—— It is said that efforts are being made in London to bring into existence another bank in Calcutta, and, sooth to say, from the rates of interest which appear to rule in Calcutta at this season of the year, there is room enough for another bank, if properly conducted.

—— The Calcutta 'Citizen' mentions that Mr. Leith is likely to be nominated to the first vacancy which occurs on the Calcutta bench.

—— The "Kurrachee Advertiser" mentions the occurrence of an accident to that unlucky steamer, the "Nimrod," which, he says, has met with a more serious accident than he was at first informed of. It would appear that the force of the current drove her against the rocks at Bukkur, and that, within a short time of striking, she had five feet of water in her engine-room. The cargo has been considerably damaged, but the injury to the vessel can be speedily repaired. It may be remembered that this is the same unfortunate steamer which, on her way up to Kurrachee a few months ago, unable to withstand the sea which she encountered in a gale, was obliged to be run on shore by her Commander. This was not all; but having been brought back to Bombay, and again put in order, she disconnected, disarranged, or carried away some part of her machinery before reaching Kurrachee.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19TH.

—— The subject of Prison Discipline comes before the public to-day in the columns of the "Bombay Times." That paper says, that as prisons now exist, "they form convenient houses of refuge, and agreeable places of retreat to those who are privileged to enter them." As far as seamen are concerned they appear to be regular "Sailors' Homes."

—— The same paper contains an article which strikingly illustrates the perversity of native character. Perjury and conspiracy would appear to be to them something quite of course. How long will it be until the natives of this country permit themselves to believe the fact, that a straight-forward method of carrying on business is in all cases the best?

—— The "Lahore Chronicle" mentions that the weather has been favorable for the cultivator, but otherwise close and unpleasant. He regrets that intermittent fevers are beginning to prevail to a considerable extent among the native population.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" informs us that extensive frauds, amounting to nearly seven lakhs of Rupees, have been discovered in the Opium Agent's Office at this place. We sincerely trust that this piece of news may turn out untrue, or at least exaggerated. It is not pleasant for us to learn that we (the public) have been done out of so much money.

—— The same paper publishes a letter from Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Bayley, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, in which he threatens the "Telegraph" with a prosecution for libel,—pleasant correspondence!

—— The Hydrabad (Deccan) correspondent of the "Telegraph and Courier" says, there is a hitch in the payment of the great debt, and hears the Resident has only got nineteen lakhs yet. He tells us, if the money be not paid, we may rely on it that the country will be taken, and the Resident's measures thus foiled, contrary to Lord Dalhousie's instructions, will lead to his (the Resident's) resignation.

—— Some news have been received from the Cape, via Madras which do not give matters in that colony a very favorable appearance. There is some talk of there being a liklihood of some troops being ere long sent from this place to the assistance of the colonists.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" to-day again has something to say about the opium fraud of seven lakhs. We still sincerely trust that his information on the subject may not prove "pucka."

—— Among the shipping departures of to-day we see the "Futtay Sultan," Captain Jellicoe. That ship takes convicts to Penang, among whom are Dorabjee Hormusjee and Lilldass Wittuldass, the Oriental Bank robbers.

—— The reward of Rupees 10,000 promised by the Oriental Bank to whomsoever should be able to give such information of the stolen notes as would lead to conviction, has, we hear, been paid to Ali Acbar, Moonshee. This man has been rather a notable character in Bombay of late. Sir Charles Napier, in his speech at the Byculla Club, spoke in the highest terms of him as a useful man, and with deep regret at the poverty (?) he now was in, and the manner in which he had been treated by the Bombay Government. It would appear, from what we have seen of him lately, that he is not so badly off, with his garden-house and other property. The old chief, when talking of Ali Acbar's poverty, must have been thinking of his own riches, in comparison with which Ali Acbar is no doubt poor, but, we are glad to find, not so poor as Sir Charles had painted him.

—— At a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, held in their rooms on Thursday the 14th, we notice that Mr. Malet brought forward the following much to be praised and popular motion, as an amendment to a less judicious one brought forward by Mr. Harkness,—"That subscribers be admitted, under direction of the committee of management, at Rupees 24 per annum, paid half-yearly in advance, which shall entitle them to read in the Society's Library, and to take out one work at a time, but not to have works circulated to them. Should the work consist of more than three volumes, or should a larger number of books be required by the subscribers, the committee of management to have the discretionary power of complying with their request."—This motion was seconded by Dr. Wilson, and will be brought before the next anniversary Meeting, when we trust and believe it will pass into law.

—— The Sudder Fouj dree Adawlut is now sitting. On Monday last a man, named Bhowanya Wallud Maya, was found guilty of ing his wife's nose off, and sentenced to imprisonment and labour for five years; but on the mutilated wife earnestly pring for some mitigation of the sentence, the period of soment was reduced to two years. Perhaps nothing could ore wanton than the cruelty perpetrated by this brutal man ist a wife who had been apparently unoffending; yet this an, with all the soft forgivingness of her sex, comes forward eg mercy for the man who had sinned against her.

—— The "Harkaru" gives us a report of a Meeting of the bers of the East Indian Association. The inclement of the weather made the attendance thin. So small the number present that they were unable to attend the business which they had met on purpose to discuss.

—— We take the following from the columns of the "English- ". "Affair of honor.—We have received from several sources account of a so called "affair of honour," which came off on roof of the Royal Barracks at 11 o'clock on Thursday night which, were it not that one of the parties is wounded, would te our laughter rather than any more serious notice. It ap- rs that Ensigns James and Fraser, two youths—for they are more—in the 44th Regt. N. I., had a dispute at mess, regarding ir respective physical powers, and at last the argument ame so warm that they decided upon settling it by a duel; but, searching for arms, they were only enabled to procure one tol, a doubled-barrelled one, and one bullet. So they manufac- ed another ball out of a piece of tin or lead, and then tossed up Rupee for first fire, which falling to the lot of Ensign James he shed the business, and anticipated any danger which might ve fallen to his share, by shooting his opponent through the thigh. e understand that both the parties are under arrest, and His or the Deputy-Governor has ordered a Court of Inquiry to emble at 10 to day, to investigate into the affair. No seconds re engaged for this duel, and the moon was, we believe, the y witness." Scenes of this description are not of very common currence now, they are the last remnants of the middle ages: mnants, we are happy to say, fast giving way to the reason d utility of the present times.

—— From the "Agra Messenger," we learn that Brigadier Mayne, in an expedition against some three or four hundred rebel Rohillas, made an extraordinary march of 260 miles in five days, and completely took them by surprise: he made every disposition to attack them with a party of dismounted Sowars, but they gave in before the attack commenced, and are now prisoners.

—— The "Kurrachee Advertiser," of the 9th instant, informs us that intelligence has reached that station of the death, on the 4th June last, of H. H. Vizier Yar Mahomed Khan, the Prince of Herat. "His Highness, it appears, was attacked by fever while returning from a political visit to Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabul, and died at a village distant some twelve miles from his capital. He was greatly beloved by his subjects, who are much depressed by the loss they have sustained. His interment is described as befitting his exalted rank. The Prince Syed Mahomed Khan, the eldest son of the deceased, has ascended the vacant throne. The wily Dost Mahomed, perfectly alive to the opportunity afforded by this event to extend his power, has placed his son Hyder Khan at the head of a large army, with instructions to invade Herat by the Balkh Hill route. Kohun Dail Khan, of Kandahar, has also made preparations for a foray, but the deep policy of his brother Dost Mahomed keeps him in check. Kohun Dail Khan, it is exceedingly probable, will call upon Persia for aid, which will not be refused; and this will lead to the interference of the British. We shall thus have another Cabul campaign, but under more favorable circumstances than the last." We do not enter into the expectations of our contemporary.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21ST.

——The "Citizen" informs us that the Honourable John Company had at length been constrained to enter into a negotiation with with his enormous creditor, Lalla Jootes pursand, to liquidate his prodigious debt by instalments of ten lacs of Rupees in hard cash per quarter, as the extraordinary creditor has refused to accept of other payments except hard cash: the first instalment is to be paid in the course of the month.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" regrets to announce the death of Mr. C. G. Prenlergast, the Collector and Magistrate of Broach.

—— Last night, or rather this morning, our census paper is to be filled up; there are some curious eccentricities in it: there are a great many "places of birth" set down, but none under which a man born in Europe can put his name.

—— The Sattara correspondent of the "Telegraph and Courier" mentions with regret the death of Mrs. Wood.

## CIVIL.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1851.

Captain G. Fulljames, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, in succession to Major Lewis Brown, deceased.

Lieutenant M. Battye, Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, to officiate as Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta, from the 17th ultimo, until relieved by Captain Fulljames.

Lieutenant Lewis Pelly, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, during the absence of Lieutenant Battye.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1851.

Mr. T. A. Compton, First Assistant Collector in Charge of Tanna, has allowed leave of absence for one month, under Sect XI. of the Abs Regulations, preparatory to embarkation for Europe.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1851.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant W. D. Dickson, De Collector of Shikarpoor, under date the 23rd ultimo, for one month fifteen days, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to obtaining a furlou Europe, is cancelled, at his own request.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, A. MALET, Chief Secretar

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1851.

Assistant Surgeon J. Bean assumed charge of the office of Civil Surgeo Broach, on the 19th June last.

Mr. R. H. Pinhay, attached to the Ahmedunggur Collectorate, has b examined in the printed Regulations, and found qualified for the transact of public business.

First Grade Apprentice Nursoo Dewjee, of the Civil and Insane Hosp at Poona, to be transferred to the Civil Hospital, Sattara.

Probationer Abrahamjee Damaljee, of the 26th Regiment, to be a Sec Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Civil and Insane Hospital at Poo

Second Grade Apprentice Hormusjee Manockjee, of the 4th Battal Artillery, to be attached to the Civil Hospital, Surat.

Second Grade Apprentice Peter Fernandez, of the 29th Regiment Nat Infantry, to be attached to the Civil Hospital, Aden.

Second Grade Apprentice Suddasew Narrayen, attached to the Ci Department, Kolapoor, is permitted to resign the Service, at his o request, and Probationer Sellamanjee Jacobjee, of the 24th Regiment Nati Infantry, is made a Second Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Civ Department at Kolapoor, in his stead.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

## NAVAL.

### Indian Naval Orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1851.

No. 92 of 1851.—The services of Assistant Surgeon James Gilbert a placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of ahe Indian Navy, f duty in that branch of the Service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,— J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Governmen

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th August, 1851.

Lieut. Stephens to be discharged from the Ajdaha to the Hastings, a Supernumerary, there to await the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Dakers, from the Hastings to the Ajdaha.

Mr. McLauren, Acting Master of the Ajdaha, was permitted to reside on Shore, for the benefit of his health, on the 13th instant.

## MILITARY.

### Bombay General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th August, 1851.

No. 446 of 1851.—Captain P. T. Snow, of the 3d Regiment Madras Light Infantry, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, from the date of embarkation from Aden.

No. 447 of 1851.—Captain A. R. West, of the 6th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence, from the 1st August 1851 to the 31st August 1853, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on medical certificate.

No. 448 of 1851.—The following temporary appointment is made:—

Lieut. G. R. S. Burrows, of the 15th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter to the 2nd Regt. N. I. from the 2nd June last, during the absence of Lieutenant Campbell, on sick leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1851.

No. 449 of 1851.—The following Native promotion is made:—

2nd Belooch Battalion.—Color Havildar Emaum Shah to be Jemedar, vice Russool Khan, discharged, 25th June 1851.

No. 450 of 1851.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel General Order No. 495, dated 10th ultimo, and to direct that the following be substituted:—

Serjeants Joseph Hall, William Murray, and John Berry, of the Sappers and Miners, are appointed Sub-Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, to fill vacancies, from the 19th of April last.

Serjeants William Robert Campbell, James O'Connell, Henry Witham, and Walter Cochrane, of the the same Corps, are appointed Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, from the 19th April last.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1851.

No. 451 of 1851.—The rank of Assistant Surgeon Thomas R having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Director sion is assigned to him from the 29th May 1851.

No. 452 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—

Sergeant Major Edward Morgan, of the 4th Troop, to be Riding the Horse Artillery, vice Randall, deceased.—Date of appointm June 1851.

No. 453 of 1851.—The following Native promotions are made:—

Marine Battalion.—Jemedar Hoossain Ally to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Tooknac Jewnac to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Kuttib deceased.—Date of rank, 24th July 1851.

No. 454 of 1851.—The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to fill a vacancy:—

John Augustus Lawrence Muspratt,—Rank as Cornet in the Regt. 25th June 1851; Army, 25th June 1851.

No. 455 of 1851.—An order by Major Hawkins, dated Bombay, the 27th July 1851, appointing Lieut. Bevilo to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant Mackenzie, on leave, or until further orders, is confirmed.

No. 456 of 1851.—The services of Assistant Surgeon James Gilbert are placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 457 of 1851.—Surgeon James Boyd is appointed Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Kurrachee, vice Dun, appointed Superintending Surgeon.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 12th August 1851.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 411 of the 9th instant, Superintending Surgeon James Don, M. D., is posted to the Presidency Division and Indian Navy.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th August 1851.

1. Laboratory Man Jeremiah Stanley, of the Town Major's Non effective List, attached to the Ordnance Department at Aden, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery, and is to be sent by the first opportunity to the Head Quarters of the 2nd Battalion at the Presidency.

2. Private Norris Ahier, of the 11th Regiment N. I., who was struck off the Returns of that Corps, in July last, is to be again brought on the strength from the date he was made a casualty.

3. The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Major General Stavely, C. B., dated Ahmedabad the 15th April 1851, directing Surgeon Durham, 7th Regiment N. I., to receive medical charge of the 4th Battalion Artillery.

4. Captain A. Ralfe, of the 16th Regiment N. I., is attached to do duty with the 9th Regiment Native Infantry at Belgaum, until the season will admit of his rejoining his own corps.

5. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

20th Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. F. Goodfellow, from 15th August to 31st August, in extension, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Cameron, from 1st Sept. to 30th September, in extension, to remain at Ahmednuggur, on urgent private affairs.

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. S. Kemball, from 1st Sept. to 24th October, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Persian Language.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 13th August, 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to admit Jadia, widow of the late Serjeant John Maloney, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a stipend of rupees six and annas seven (6-7-0) per mensem, commencing six months after the demise of her late husband.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, (Sd.) J. HALE, Lieut. Col., Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Poona, 14th August 1851.

1. Private William Carroll, of the 1st European Regiment Fusiliers, is transferred to the Regiment of Artillery.

2. The under-mentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

12th Regt. N. I.—Capt. G. Clarkson, from 11th Aug. to 11th Sept., in extension, to remain at Poona on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th August, 1851.

1. The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the following Rules, laid down in a Memorandum lately issued to Her Majesty's Forces, be made applicable to the European Branch of the Honorable Company's Army serving under this Presidency:—

"Several irregularities in the proceedings of Courts Martial held in this Presidency having been noticed, attention is called to the following observations:—

"The prisoner in each case was asked 'Have you any objections to any of the Officers present sitting as Members on your Court Martial,' but it is expressly enacted by the 14th Section of the Mutiny Act, XIV., 12 and 13 Vict., Cap. 43, 'That in all trials by Court Martial, as soon as the President and other Officers appointed to serve thereon shall be assembled, their names shall be read over in the hearing of the prisoner, who shall thereupon be asked if he objects to being tried by the President, or by any of such Officers.'

"The examinations in chief are recorded in the Proceedings, but it does not appear, as it ought to do, that the prisoner in either case, cross examined, or declined to cross-examine, the witnesses.

"When a Soldier is put under stoppages the sentence should conclude 'in conformity with the 33 Section of the Mutiny Act, XXXIII., 12 and 13 Vict., Cap 43,' and thus, after satisfying the Charge for his messing and washing, so much only of his Pay will be stopped and applied as shall leave him a residue, at the least, of one penny a day.

"In all sentences of forfeiture of pay, for habitual drunkenness, the forfeiture should be recorded before any sentence of imprisonment, as it is consequent on, and inseparable from, a conviction of 'habitual drunkenness,' the imprisonment being the additional punishment,—vide 78th Article of War."

2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

5th Regt. N. I. I.—Lieut. M. R. Haig, from the sailing of the 1st Steamer from Kurrachee to 22nd October, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta language.

29th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. Buchanan, from 5th September to 20th Oct. to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Head Quarters, Poona, 16th August, 1851.

The following transfer and posting in the Judge Advocate General's Department are ordered:—

Captain H. Boye, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is transferred from the Scinde to the Poona Division.

Captain W. F. Curtis is posted to the Scinde Division.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Grdr. Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Del. M. Gleig, from 1st Sept. to 30th September, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, (Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters, Poona, 15th August, 1851.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at the Quarters of Captain Johnston, H. M.'s 22d Regiment, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to examine and report upon the state of that Officer's health.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

President.
H. M.'s 86th Regiment, Acting Deputy Inspector Genl.

Members.
M. S. Todd, H. M.'s 86th Regiment.
son Kellie, do. do.
geon Coghlan will be pleased to attend the Board.
bellion of the Right Honble the Governor and Commander-in-
Garrison of Bombay, the same Board will proceed to the Quar-
gn Elrington, of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders (at present on the
the Garrison of Bombay,) for the purpose of examining and
report... upon the state of that Officer's health.
Assistant Surgeon Coghlan will be pleased to attend the Board.
Leave of absence :—
64th Foot.—Captain Anderson, and Ensign Murray, in extension, from 23d August to 30th September, 1851, to enable them to rejoin their Regiment in Scinde.

Head Quarters, Poona, 18th August, 1851.

Leave of absence :—
22d Foot.—Capt. Johnson, in extension, for 3 months, from 12th September 1851, for the recovery of his health, and to enable him to travel and rejoin his Regiment at a season of the year, more favorable for an Invalid than the present, subject to the confirmation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.
86th Foot.—Captain Rawlins, in extension, from 1st to 30th September 1851, to enable him to rejoin his Regt.

*To H. M.'s Troops in India.*

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th July, 1851.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Jullundur, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1851, Lieutenant William Harris, of her majesty's 32d Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Jullundur, on or about the 1st June 1851, a woman of the name of Young living with him, who had been ordered out of the Cantonment in March last by Colonel Markham, C. B., who then commanded both station and regiment, and which order was delivered to her in Lieutenant Harris's presence, at his own bungalow, by Lieutenant William Radman, the Adjutant of the Regiment, such conduct being in direct disobedience of the orders of the Commanding Officer, and subversive of all good order and Military discipline.

Finding.—The Court find that the prisoner, Lieutenant William Harris, of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment of foot, is guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and subversive of good order and Military discipline, to having a woman of the name of Young living with him on the 1st of June last, knowing such to be contrary to the wish of his Commanding Officer; but they acquit him of the rest of the charge.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above recorded, do sentence him, Lieutenant William Harris, of her majesty's 32nd Regiment of Foot, to be reprimanded.

Confirmed.

(Sd.) W. M. Gomm, General, Commander in Chief, East Indies.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th July, 1851.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Court have drawn a distinction between the wish and the order of the Commanding Officer, which the Commander in Chief cannot recognize. Lieut. Harris will consider himself reprimanded for the breach of discipline proved against him. He is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st August, 1851.

56.—2. The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote Lieutenant and Adjutant J. P. Smith, of the 10th Hussars, to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 8th July 1851.

3. Lieutenant T. L. Mayne, of the 14th Light Dragoons, and Ensign T. W. Hunt, of the 80th Foot, were examined by District Committees assembled at Meerut and Dinapore, on the 15th of July 1851, and reported to have attained the qualifications necessary for an interpreter, according to the test prescribed in General Orders of the 27th May 1823.

4. Lieutenant W. Congreve, of the 29th Foot, and Ensign F. G. N. Clarke, of the 98th Foot, were examined by Committees, the former at Meerut, on the 15th July, and the latter at Cawnpore on the 16th July 1851, and reported to have attained the qualifications contemplated in General Orders No. 168 of the 31st May 1844.

5. With the sanction of Government, Assistant Surgeon H. Franklin, 3rd Light Dragoons, is appointed to the medical charge of the Recruit Depot, about to be moved to Chinsurah. Mr Franklin will proceed to Calcutta in medical charge of the Invalids of the season; and the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division is requested to make arrangements for medical aid to the Depot, in the interval between its arrival at Chinsurah and Doctor Franklin's being relieved from duty with the Invalids.

7. Leave of absence :—
10th Hussars.—Captain C. F. Surtees, to England, for 2 years, from date of embarkation.
18th Foot.—Captain A. Gillespie, to Chandernagore and the Mofussil, from 5th August to 5th October 1851.
22d Foot.—Ensign G. O. Deane, to Bombay, for 3 months from 1st October 1851, and to England, for 2 years, from date of embarkation.
22d Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. Sawyers, from 25th April 1851, the date of his appointment from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, until his embarkation in the Ship "Wellington."
24th Foot.—Major C. H. Ellice, to Simla, from 13th July to 1st November 1851.
61st Foot.—Major T. N. Dalton, to Bombay, from 10th October 1851 to 10th January 1852; and to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation.
75th Foot.—Lieutenant J. R. Turnbull, in extension, from 1st September to 15th October 1851.
87th Foot.—Lieutenant and Quarter Master H. Thomas, to Dugshai, from 16th July to 15th October 1851, on medical certificate.
...th Foot.—Pay Master E. Griffiths, in extension, from 4th August ...h September 1851, to enable him to join.
...th Foot.—Lieutenant P. E. Quin, to Murree, from 15th July to 15th ...er 1851, on medical certificate.
... Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. S. Lance, to Murree, from 20th July to ...tober 1851, on medical certificate.
By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
Armine S. H. Mountain, Colonel,
Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces in India.

## MILITARY

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrival.

...—Capt. Surtees, 10th Hussars, on leave, from Kirkee.

Departures.

...—Assist. Surgeon Sylvester, M. D., Civil Surgeon, on duty, to Shorapore.
Assist. Surgeon H. Mackintosh Madras H. A., on sick certificate to Ceylon.
" " Lieut. Colonel C. Blood, Artillery, on leave, to the Deccan.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

Births.—At Belgaum, on the 25th of July, the wife of Asst. Surgeon Walter, of a daughter. At Sattara, on the 12th August, the wife of Rev. W Wood, of a daughter.

Marriage.—At Kurrachee, on the 30th July, Captain George U. Price, 1st Grenadiers, to Elizabeth Palmer, widow of the late Lieutenant Arthur Frere H. M.'s 24th Regiment.

Deaths.—At the European General Hospital, on the 12th instant, Mr Francis Shelly, aged 42 years. In the Fort, on the 14th instant, Mr. Richard Autchesson, aged 72 years, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends. The deceased was one of the oldest residents on the Island, and was for many years Bailiff of the Supreme Court. At Aurungabad, on the 11th August, the infant son of Christopher S. Fagan, Esq., of the Nizam's Service. At Sattara, on the 13th August, Lucy Maria, the wife of Rev. W. Wood, of the American Mission,—also her infant daughter. At Mominabad, on the 8th August, the infant son of Captain Abbott, Nizam's Cavalry, aged 1 month. On the 4th of August, Henry William, youngest son of Lieutenant W. H. Grounds, Indian Navy, aged 12 months and 28 days,

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

17th August.—Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat, 7th August. Passengers—Messrs. Rogers, Lieutenant Muttlebury, 28th Regiment N. I., a Gentleman, and 70 Natives deck.

Departures.

13th August.—Ship Inconstant, J. Wilson, to Canton in China.
" " Ship Sobraon, J. Rogers, to Canton in China.
" " Ship Futtel Rahoman, Nacoda Hossain bin Hamed, to the Coast and Calcutta. Passengers : 40 Natives.
14th " Ship Sir H. Compton, J. Brown, to Woosung in China. Passengers—Mrs Brown and child.
" " Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy, J. Clark, to Surat. Passengers—W. Fanner, Esq., and 60 Natives.
" " Ship Sir J. Jejeebhoy, G. T. Fitzmaurice, to Canton.
" " Ship Prince of Wales, C. Puddicombe, to Singapore, Siam, and China.
15th " Ship Ann Mitchell, J. Wilkie, to Madras.
17th " Ship Cassibelaunus, John Armstrong, to Canton in China.
18th " Ship Helen Stewart, R. Kerr, to London.
" " P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Pekin, R. B. Baker, to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-kong. Passengers—to Hong-kong :—W. Lamond, Esq.; S. David Sassoon, Esq.; A. M. Gribbay, Esq.; one Native; and two Native servants.—Do. to Penang :—Dr. Mackintosh, Madras Artillery, and a Native servant.—Do. to Calcutta :—two Natives.
" Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. Passengers—Mr. Reid; and several Natives.

### Observatory Report.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20th.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 11th to the 17th August, (inclusive), 1851.

| Bombay Civil Time. | Standard Barometer Corrected. | | Thermometer in the Air. | | Wet-Bulb Thermometer. | | Electrometer Volts, No 1. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 10 a.m. | 4 p.m. | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | 6 a.m. | 1 p.m. | Max. | |
| 11 | | 29 767 | | | | | | 0 03 |
| 12 | 0·807 | ·717 | 78 6 | 83·0 | 75 9 | 81·0 | 0 | 0·00 |
| 13 | ·751 | ·668 | 78·4 | 83·0 | 75·4 | 79·0 | 0 | 0 19 |
| 14 | ·738 | ·668 | 79·0 | 86·0 | 76·0 | 80 0 | 0 | 0·00 |
| 15 | ·763 | ·694 | 79·4 | 86 5 | 76·2 | 80·0 | 0 | 0 00 |
| 16 | ·802 | | 78 6 | 87·0 | 77·2 | 79 0 | 0 | 0·04 |
| 17 | | ·704 | | | | | | 0·00 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Total Rain.... | 0·31 |

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

Aug. 11.—Masses of Nimbi scattered throughout, a few light showers of rain.
12.— " " " a few very light " "
13.— " " " a few heavy " "
14.—Cumulus and Nimbi scattered in the horizon, very light rain.
15.— " " " " " "
16.— " " " " " "
17.—Masses of Nimbi scattered throughout, drizzling rain at 10 p. m.

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 18th August, 1851.

## Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent per annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice..... 3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

EXCHANGE.

On Government Bills..... } Not exceeding 3 months { 4 per ct. per annum.
On Commercial Bills..... } { 7 do do
On Bills on Government Stores } { 6 do do
On Bills on Goods..... } { 6½ do do

*Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.*

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On London at 6 months' sight... ... .....at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ..... .....at 1s. 11⅞d. do
On London at 2 months' sight... ... .....at 1s. 11⅞d. do
On London at 1 months' sight... ..... ..at 1s. 11⅞d. do
On London at 1 days' sight... ..... .....at 1s. 11½d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight... .....
On Scotland at 1 days' sight..... ..... } at 1s. 11d. do
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... .....

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

### COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 14th August, 1851.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, 14th August, 1851.

### EXCHANGE.

London.....6 months' sight 2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates..... ..... ..... 2s. 0d.
Ditto..... 3 months' sight 1s. 11⅞d.
Ditto..... 2 ditto 1s. 11⅞d.
Ditto..... 1 ditto 1s. 11d.
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Ditto..... 30 ditto 100⅝ „
Ditto..... Sight 101¼ „
Madras..... 30 days' 99 3/16 „
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